THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY: FOR POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW.

VOLUME XI. CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 9, 1841. NUMBER 50.

D. ZABRISKIE, Editor.
T. J. Holliday, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

ADDRESS
Col. R. Barrier, Mecklenburg, N.C.
Chas. W. Harris, Lincoln, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER, 1841.	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Thursday,	
10 Friday,	1st September, 1841.
11 Saturday,	
12 Sunday,	
13 Monday,	
14 Tuesday,	
15 Wednesday,	

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with Board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

3D CLASS. Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	$5 50
2D CLASS. Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Examining Geography, Arithmetic and Olney's Geography,	$10 50
1ST CLASS. Including the studies of the second, with larger courses of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Ancient Geography, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c.,	$16 50
EXTRA BRANCHES. Instruction in Music on the Piano, per session,	$25
The French Language, per session,	10
Painting & Painting in water colors, pr ses.,	10
Oriental Painting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Bastette, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	

R. D. & E. HUTCHISON, Principal.
Sept. 2, 1841. 49tf

Charlotte Male Academy.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 11th of October next. The undersigned will use his utmost exertions to advance the mental and moral culture of the youth that may be committed to his care.

ROBT. C. ALLISON.
Aug. 18, 1841. 10ct
N. B. Board can be obtained in respectable families in the vicinity. R. C. A.

ATTENTION!
Officers of the 68th Regiment.

YOU are ordered to appear in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt as the law directs, for drill. Also, on Friday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs for Review and Inspection.

By order of Col. Alexander,
J. H. KERNER, Adjt.
Aug. 31, 1841. 48tf

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE MOUNTAINEER.

THE Subscriber—believing that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully encouraged by its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependent on the others—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one! It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber proposes to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lent his humble aid to elevate Gen. Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More than this much of a prognostic will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—but firm. It will fearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people—condemning measures which it may deem wrong, and approving such as may appear right, regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to the publishing information on Agriculture before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To "the home and fireside of the country" the subscriber looks without fear, or aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; Questions of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Polite literature, &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber requests the citizens of the 13th District to try him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the date of subscribing: two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to give a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be deemed upon him a new engagement.

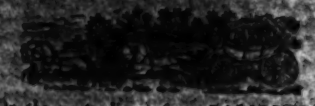
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Any person procuring five responsible subscribers shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

☞ No paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED A. BAKER.
August 17, 1841.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



On the route direct from SALISBURY to RALEIGH, via Ashborough and Pittsborough.

LEAVES Salisbury on Wednesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the stages from the South and West. Arrives in Raleigh next days at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Raleigh Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury, next days at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers will bear in mind, that this route is 15 or 20 miles nearer, and 62 50 cents cheaper than via Greensborough. Persons from the South and West, wishing to travel this route would do well to enter to Salisbury only.

All possible exertions will be used to contribute to the comfort of passengers.

JOEL McLEAN,
By Thomas G. McLean Agent.
Aug. 28, 1841. 51

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Aug. 23, 1841.

Attention, Cavalry!

Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 14th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia!

YOU are commanded to appear in Charlotte on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt, as the law directs, for drill. Also, on Friday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock, with your respective troops, armed and equipt as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The Officers of the Staff will also appear.

By order of Wm. H. Neel, Col. Com'd.
HENRY N. KNOX, Adjt.

For Sale.

I WILL expose to sale, on the 1st Monday in December next, my Plantation in Mecklenburg county lying on the waters of Waxhaw Creek, provided I do not dispose of it, at private sale, before that time. For terms apply to

J. F. LEE.

Mecklenburville, Anson County, N. C.
August 17, 1841. 15tf

WHOLESALE GROCERY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

FARRAR & HAYES

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, that their stock is now complete, to which they have added a large and general assortment of

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope & Twine,

and is offered for sale as usual.
Aug. 23, 1841. 15tf

The Presbytery of Concord

WILL meet at Morganton on the second Thursday (the 9th day) of Sept. at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

P. S. The Editors in Salisbury and Lincolnton, are requested to publish the above notice.
Aug. 16, 1841. 3w

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞ REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 38tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully so as merit encouragement.

Charlotte, June 2, 1841. 36tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 26th day of July, 1841, taken letters of administration according to law, on the estate of Wm. E. McRee, dec'd., hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All manner of persons indebted to said estate, will please call and make payment immediately.

JAS. H. ORR, Adm'r.
Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Aug. 15, 1841.

NOTICE.

DR. P. H. ANDREWS expects to be absent from Charlotte some two or three months from this date. He is necessarily absent. It being his business to locate permanently in this place, those wishing his services will please call as soon as he returns, when he will be happy to wait upon any. He will then be able to give strict attention to business without any interruption.

☞ He will inform the Public of his return through the papers.
Aug. 9, 1841. 14tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

DEBATE ON THE VETO.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY,
On the Executive Message containing the President's objections to the Bank Bill.

In Senate United States, Aug. 19, 1841.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, the bill which forms the present subject of our deliberations had passed both Houses of Congress by decisive majorities, and, in conformity with the requirement of the Constitution, was presented to the President of the United States for his consideration. He has returned it to the Senate, in which it originated, according to the direction of the Constitution, with a message announcing his veto of the bill, and containing his objections to its passage. And the question now to be decided is, Shall the bill pass, by the required constitutional majority of two-thirds, the President's objections notwithstanding?

Knowing, sir, but too well that no such majority can be obtained, and that the bill must fall, I would have been rejoiced to have found myself at liberty to abstain from saying one word on this painful occasion. I think, with all respect and deference to him, he has not reciprocated the friendly spirit of concession and compromise which animated Congress in the provisions of this bill, and especially in the modification of the sixteenth fundamental condition of the bank. He has commented, I think, with undeserved severity on that part of the bill; he has used, I am sure unintentionally, harsh, if not reproachful, language; and he has made the very concession, which was prompted as a peace offering, and from friendly considerations, the cause of stronger and more decided disapprobation of the bill. Standing in the relation to that bill which I do, and especially to the exceptionable clause, the duty which I owe to the Senate and to the country, and self-respect, impose upon me the obligation of at least attempting the vindication of a measure which has met with a fate so unmerited and so unexpected.

On the 4th of April last, the lamented Harrison, the President of the U. States, paid the debt of Nature. President Tyler, who, as Vice President, succeeded to the duties of that office, arrived in the city of Washington on the 6th of that month.—He found the whole metropolis wrapt in gloom, every heart filled with sorrow and sadness, every eye streaming with tears, and the surrounding hills yet flinging back the echo of the bells which were tolled on that melancholy occasion. On entering the Presidential mansion he contemplated the pale body of his predecessor stretched before him, and clothed in the black habiliments of death. At that solemn moment I have no doubt the heart of President Tyler was overflowing with mingled emotions of grief, of patriotism, and of gratitude—above all, of gratitude to the country by a majority of whose suffrages, bestowed at the preceding November, he then stood the most distinguished, the most elevated, the most honored of all living Whigs of the United States.

It was under those circumstances, and in this probable state of mind, that President Tyler, on the 10th of the same month of April, voluntarily promulgated an Address to the People of the United States. That Address was in the nature of a coronation oath, which the Chief of the State, in other countries, and under other forms, takes, upon ascending the throne. It referred to the solemn obligations, and the profound sense of duty, under which the new President entered upon the high trust which had devolved upon him by the joint acts of the People and of Providence, and it stated the principles and delineated the policy by which he would be governed in his exalted station. It was emphatically a Whig Address, from beginning to end—every inch of it was Whig, and was patriotic.

In that Address, the President, in respect to the subject-matter embraced in the present bill, hold the following conclusive and emphatic language: "I shall *promptly* give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, *originating in Congress*, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, *so essentially necessary* to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure *to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity.* In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, *as well as its conformity to the Constitution*, I shall resort to the *Fathers of the great Republican school* for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever *glorious example.*"

To this clause in the Address of the President, I believe but one interpretation was given throughout this whole country, by friend and foe, by Whig and Democrat, and by the presses of both parties. It was, by every man with whom I conversed on the subject at the time of its appearance, or of whom I have since inquired, construed to mean that the President intended to occupy the Madison ground, and to regard the question of the power to establish a National Bank as immovably settled. And I think I may confidently appeal to the Senate, and to the country, to sustain the fact that this was the contemporaneous and unanimous judgment of the Public. Reverting back to the period of the promulgation of the Address, could any other construction have been given to its language? What is it? "I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress," shall have certain defined objects in view. He concedes the vital importance of a sound circulating medium to industry and to the public prosperity, the conviction that its origin must be in Congress. And, to prevent any inference from the qualification, which he prefixes to the measure, being interpreted to mean that a United States Bank was unconstitutional, he declares that in deciding on the adaptation of the measure to the end proposed, and its *conformity* to the Constitution, he will resort to the Fathers of the great Republican School. And who were they?—If the Father of his Country is to be excluded, are Madison, (the Father of the Constitution,) Jefferson, Monroe, Gerry, Gallatin, and the long list of Republicans who acted with them, not to be regarded as among those Fathers? But President Tyler declares not only that he should appeal to them for advice and instruction, but to the light of their ever glorious EXAMPLE. What example? What other meaning could have been possibly applied to the phrase, than he intended to refer to what had been *done* during the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe?

Entertaining this opinion of the Address, I came to Washington, at the commencement of the session, with the most confident and buoyant hopes that the Whigs would be able to carry all their prominent measures, and especially a Bank of the United States, by far that one of the greatest immediate importance. I anticipated nothing but cordial co-operation between the two departments of Government; and I reflected with pleasure that I should find, at the head of the Executive branch, a personal and political friend, whom I had long and intimately known, and highly esteemed. It will not be my fault if our amicable relations should unhappily cease, in consequence of any difference of opinion between us, on this occasion. The President has been always perfectly familiar with my opinion on this bank question.

Upon the opening of the session, but especially on the receipt of the plan of a national bank, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, fears were excited that the President had been misunderstood in his Address, and that he had not waived but adhered to his constitutional scruples.—Under these circumstances it was hoped that, by the indulgence of a mutual spirit of compromise and concession, a bank, competent to fulfil the expectations and satisfy the wants of the People, might be established.

Under the influence of that spirit, the Senate and the House agreed, 1st, as to the name of the proposed bank. I confess, sir, that there was something unreasonably *free* and revolting to my ears in the term "Fiscal Bank;" but I thought, "What is there in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Looking, therefore, rather to the utility of the substantial faculties than to the name of the contemplated institution, we consented to that which was proposed.

2d. As to the place of location of the bank. Although Washington had passed through my mind as among the cities in which it might be expedient to place the bank, it was believed to be the least eligible of some four or five other cities. Nevertheless, we consented to fix it here.

And lastly, in respect to the branching power, there was not probably a solitary vote given in either House of Congress for the bill that did not greatly prefer the unqualified branching power, as asserted in the charters of the two former Banks of the United States, to the 10th fundamental condition, as finally incorporated in this bill. It is perfectly manifest, therefore, that it was not in conformity with the opinion and wish of majorities in Congress, but in a friendly concession towards the President and his particular friends, that the clause assumed that form. So repugnant was it to some of the best friends of a national bank in the other House, that they finally voted against the bill because it contained that compromise of the branching power.

It is true that, in presenting the compromise to the Senate, I stated, as was the fact, that I did not know whether it would be acceptable to the President or not; that, according to my opinion, each department of the Government should act upon its own responsibility, independently of the other; and that I presented the modification of the branching power because it was necessary to ensure the passage of the bill in the Senate, having ascertained that the vote would stand 26 against it to 25, if the form of that power which had been reported by the committee were persisted in. But I nevertheless did entertain the most confident hopes and expectations that the bill would receive the sanction of the President; and this motive, although not the immediate one, had great weight in the introduction and adoption of the compromise clause. I know that our friends who would not vote for the bill as reported, were actuated, as they avowed, by considerations of union and harmony, growing out of supposed views of the President, and I presumed that he would not fail to feel and appreciate their sacrifices. But I deeply regret that we were mistaken. Notwithstanding all our concessions, made in a genuine and sincere spirit of conciliation, the sanction of the President could not be obtained, and the bill has been returned by him with his objections.

And I shall now proceed to consider those objections, with as much brevity as possible, but with the most perfect respect, official and personal, towards the Chief Magistrate.

After stating that the power of Congress to establish a national bank, to operate *per se*, has been a controverted question from the origin of the Government, the President remarks: "Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another."

From this statement of the case it may be inferred that the President considers the weight of authority, pro and con, to be equal and balanced. But if he intended to make such an array of it—if he intended to say that it was in equilibrium—I must respectfully, but most decidedly, dissent from him. I think the conjoint testimony of history, tradition, and the knowledge of living witnesses prove the contrary. How stands the question as to the opinion of Congress? The Congress of 1791, the Congress of 1813–14, the Congress of 1815–16, the Congress of 1831–32, and finally, the present Congress, have all respectively and unequivocally, affirmed the existence of a power in Congress to establish a National Bank to operate *per se*. We behold, then, the concurrent opinion of five different Congresses on one side. And what Congress is there on the opposite side? The Congress of 1811? I was a member of the Senate in that year, when it decided, by the casting vote of the Vice President, against the renewal of the charter of the old Bank of the United States. And I now here, in my place, add to the testimony already before the Public, by declaring that it is within my certain knowledge, that that decision of the Senate did not proceed from a disbelief of a majority of the Senate in the power of Congress to establish a National Bank, but from combined considerations of expediency and constitutionality. A majority of the Senate, on the contrary, as I know, entertained no doubt as to the power of Congress. Thus the account as to Congresses, stands five for and not one, or, at most, not more than one, against the power.

Let us now look into the state of authority derivable from the opinions of Presidents of the United States. President Washington believed in the power of Congress, and approved a bank bill. President Jefferson approved acts to extend branches into other parts of the United States, and to punish counterfeiters of the notes of the bank—acts which were devoid of all justification whatever upon the assumption of the unconstitutionality of the bank. For how could branches be extended or punishment be lawfully inflicted upon the counterfeiters of the paper of a corporation which came into existence without any authority, and in violation of the Constitution of the land? James Madison, notwithstanding those early scruples which he had entertained, and which he probably still cherished, sanctioned and signed a bill to charter the late Bank of the United States. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Monroe never did entertain any scruples or doubts in regard to the power of Congress. Here, then, are four Presidents of the United States who have directly or collaterally borne official testimony to the existence of the bank power in Congress. And what President is there that ever bore unequivocally opposite testimony—that disapproved a bank charter in the sense intended by President Tyler? Gen. Jackson, although he did apply the veto power to the bill for rechartering the late Bank of the United States in 1832, it is within the perfect recollection of us all that he not only testified to the utility of a Bank of the United States, but declared that, if he had been applied to by Congress, he could have furnished the plan of such a bank.

Thus, Mr. President, we perceive that, in reviewing the action of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government, there is a vast preponderance of the weight of authority maintaining the existence of the power in Congress. But President Tyler has, I presume unintentionally, wholly omitted to notice the judgment and decisions of the third co ordinate department of the Government upon this controverted question—that department, whose interpretations of the Constitution, within its proper jurisdiction and sphere of action, are binding upon all; and which, therefore, may be considered as exercising a controlling power over both the other departments. The Supreme Court of the United States, with its late Chief Justice, the illustrious Marshall, at its head, unanimously decided that Congress possessed this bank power; and this adjudication was sustained and reaffirmed whenever afterwards the question arose before the court.

After recounting the occasions, during his public career, on which he had expressed an opinion against the power of Congress to charter a Bank of the United States, the President proceeds to say: "Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a *crime* which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would *justly* subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

Mr. President, I must think, and hope I may be allowed to say, with profound deference to the Chief Magistrate, that it appears to me he has viewed with too lively sensibility the personal consequences to himself of his approval of the bill; and that, surrendering himself to a vivid imagination, he has depicted them in much too glowing and exaggerated colors, and that it would have been most happy if he had looked more to the deplorable consequences of a veto upon the hopes, the interests, and the happiness of his country. Does it follow that a magistrate who yields his private judgment to the concurring authority of a supreme dominion, repeatedly and deliberately pronounced, after the lapse of long intervals, by all the departments of the Government, and by all parties, incurs the dreadful penalties described by the President? Can any man be disgraced and dishonored who yields his private opinion to the judgment of the nation? In this case, the country, (I mean a majority,) Congress, and, according to common fame, an unanimous Cabinet, were all united in favor of the bill. Should any man feel himself humbled and degraded in yielding to the conjoint force of such high authority? Does any one, who at one period of his life shall have expressed a particular opinion, and at a subsequent period shall act upon the opposite opinion, expose himself to the terrible consequences which have been portrayed by the President? How is it with the judge, in the case by no means rare, who bows to the authority of repeated precedents, settling a particular question, whilst in his private judgment the law was otherwise? How is it with that numerous class of public men in this country, and with the two great parties that have divided it, who, at different periods, have maintained and acted on opposite opinions in respect to this very bank question?

How is it with James Madison, the Father of the Constitution—that great man whose services to his country placed him only second to Washington—whose virtues and purity in private life—whose patriotism, intelligence, and wisdom in public councils stand unsurpassed? He was a member of the National Convention that formed, and of the Virginia Convention that adopted, the Constitution. No man understood it better than he did. He was opposed in 1791 to the establishment of the Bank of the United States upon constitutional ground; and in 1816 he approved and signed the charter of the late Bank of the United States. It is a part of the secret history connected with the first bank, that James Madison had, at the instance of Gen. Washington, prepared a veto for him in the contingency of his rejection of the bill. Thus stood James Madison when, in 1816, he applied the veto to a bill to charter a bank upon considerations of expediency, but with a clear and express admission of the existence of a constitutional power in Congress to charter one. In 1816, the bill which was then presented to him being free from the objections applicable to that of the previous year, he sanctioned and signed it. Did James Madison surrender "all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations?" Did the pure, the virtuous, the gifted James Madison, by his sanction and signature to the charter of the late Bank of the United States, commit a crime which *justly* subjected him "to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men?"

Not only did the President, as it respectfully appears to me, state entirely too strongly the consequences of his approval of the bill, but is he perfectly correct in treating the question, (as he seems to me to have done,) which he was called upon to decide, as presenting the sole alternative of his direct approval or rejection of the bill? Was the preservation of the consistency and the conscience of the President wholly irreconcilable with the restoration of the blessings of a sound currency, regular and moderate exchanges, and the revival of confidence and business which Congress believes will be secured by a National Bank? Was there no alternative but to prolong the sufferings of a bleeding country, or send us this Veto? From the administration of the Executive Department of the Government, during the last twelve years, has sprung most of the public ills which have affected the People. Was it necessary that that source of suffering should continue to operate, in order to preserve the conscience of the President inviolate? Was that the only sad and deplorable alternative? I think, Mr. President, there were other alternatives worthy of the serious and patriotic consideration of the President. The bill might have become a law, in virtue of the provision which required its return within ten days. If the President had retained it three days longer, it would have been a law, without his sanction and without his signature. In such a contingency, the President would have remained passive, and would not have been liable to any accusation of having himself violated the Constitution. All that could have been justly said would be, that he did not choose to throw himself in the way as an obstacle to the passage of a measure indispensable to the prosperity of the nation, in the judgment of the party which brought him into power, of the Whig Congress which he first met, and, if public fame speaks true, of the Cabinet which the lamented Harrison called around him, and which he voluntarily continued. In an analogous case, Thomas, McKean, when Governor of Pennsylvania, than whom the United States have produced but few men of equal vigor of mind and firmness of purpose, permitted a bill to become a law, although, in his opinion, it was contrary to the Constitution of that State. And I have heard, and, from the creditable nature of the source, I am inclined to believe, although I will not vouch for the fact, that, towards the close of the charter of the first Bank of the United States during the second term of Mr. Jefferson, some consideration of the question of the renewal of the charter was entertained, and that he expressed a wish that, if the charter were renewed, it might be effected by the operation of

THE GENERAL TICKET SYSTEM IN ALABAMA.

It will be recollected that the Legislature at Montgomery, at its last Session, passed a bill enforcing the system of electing their members to Congress by General ticket. The system was, however, subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and abolished. The Democrats, however, still cling to the old system, and will be compelled to vote for it at the next election, or else submit to the loss of their Congressmen. The Democrats have a majority of 20,000 in the State, and will, of course, elect their entire ticket. The Whigs will vote for the Congressmen by districts, and thus elect a majority of the delegation. The Democrats will thus lose their Congressmen, and the Whigs gain them. The Democrats are thus compelled to vote for the General ticket system, or else lose their Congressmen. The Whigs will vote for the district system, and thus elect their Congressmen. The Democrats will be compelled to vote for the General ticket system, or else lose their Congressmen. The Whigs will vote for the district system, and thus elect their Congressmen. The Democrats will be compelled to vote for the General ticket system, or else lose their Congressmen. The Whigs will vote for the district system, and thus elect their Congressmen.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

We perceive that a meeting has been held in Pasco County, one of the strongest Whig Counties, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the next Legislature. We hope this will be the case in every County, and that the Whigs will at once bring forward their best men as Candidates for the next Session, that the Democrats and Conservatives will have to do so. Every County should be thoroughly canvassed, and the Locos, we perceive, are making a desperate effort to carry Pasco. Let the Whigs be up and doing, and they will have no trouble in defeating the Locos in this County. We hope to see a full Whig vote polled in every County in the State. It is at this election that the Whigs must show their strength, and if they do not do it now, they will not be able to do it hereafter. Let every Whig in the State do his duty, and the victory is ours.

THE GREAT LAND BILL.

Considerable excitement has been felt for several days as to the fate of the Land Distribution and Pre-emption bill, as it might be affected by the decision of the Speaker. That decision, however, has been made by the Senate. That decision was substantially removed yesterday by an agreement by the Democratic Senators upon the amendments of Representatives upon the amendments made by the Senate. That agreement was effected by the Democratic Senators by the operation of the act which defeats the Whig Senators' amendment, (striking out the proviso,) and of all the others except one, by the Locos voting for each other's amendments. Among the amendments disagreed to by the House was that by which the ratio of distribution was changed—the Senate having fixed it at 90 per cent. upon the value of imports

as Rachel hated, and the sister—a fat, bilious, dyspeptic—a regular old maid.

Harry.—I'll be there. Such a chance as that don't come every day. Let me see, it's the Grand duchess of Gerolstein, is it not? Or is it Fair Rosamond, or Queen Topaz? Or—

Rachel.—Stop! Harry, you shall not go. I forbid it.

Harry.—Forbid! Why, Rachel, you're not my mother, nor my sister, nor my wife, nor my sweetheart, nor anything else that gives you the right to forbid me anything. Forbid, indeed! Why, I'd go if it were to see the devil himself, with his tail and horns on.

Rachel.—Harry, you shall not go. I will not permit it.

Harry.—Will not permit it! Why, Rachel, you're getting quite dictatorial. Will not permit it, indeed! Let me tell you, my dear, that I am my own master, and that I shall do exactly as I please, and go where I please, and when I please, and with whom I please, and you have nothing to say in the matter. Do you understand?

Rachel.—Harry, you are angry with me, and I am sorry for it. I did not mean to offend you, but I am afraid for you. I am afraid that you will be led into temptation, and I cannot bear to see you do wrong.

Harry.—Rachel, I am not angry with you, but I am annoyed at your unjust suspicions. I am not a child, and I am not to be led into temptation by any woman in the world. I am a man, and I am able to take care of myself. I am not afraid of temptation, and I am not going to run away from it. I am going to the ball, and I am going to enjoy myself, and I am going to dance with the prettiest girl I can find, and I am going to flirt with her, and I am going to kiss her, and I am going to—